## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETZ,

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. DYFICE M. W. OGENER OF MASSAU AND PULTON STS.

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JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness, and
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ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth st.-ERNANI. BROADWAY THEATRE Broadway—Wasks and Faces

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Poor Gentleman-Bloodhounds-Who Owss the Hand?

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway-CROWN DIAMODDS.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-PAUL PRY-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Laugh when you Can-Fast Man-My Sister Kate.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-Kill OR

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon and Svening-Lowery WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-LEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE. CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 539 Broadway-Pano-RAMA OF EUROPE AND SIEGE OF SERASTOPOL. PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 663 Broad-way - Ethiopian Opera Thours.

New York, Wednesday, May 30, 1855.

Notice to Carriers.

mind that all "routes" belong to the proprietor of this establishment. None are to be sold. All changes in the delivery of the HERALD are made by ourselves. No other will be recognized.

NEW YORK HERALD-EDITION FOR EUROPE. The Collins mail steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, will leave this port to-day, at one o'clock, for Liverpoo The European mails will close in this city at half-past

eleven o'clock this morning.
THE HERLID (printed in English and French) will be published at ten o'clock in the morning Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of

the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe :-

LIVERPOOL. John Hunter, No. 12 Exchange street, East, BONDON.... Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill. Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catharine street. PARIS.....Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse. The contents of the European edition of the HERALD will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of

The steamship Pacific is now due at this port from Liverpool, with one week's later news from

Col. Kinney's filibuster craft, the famous steamship United States, lies at the foot of Eighth street, East river, completely blockaded by a fleet of three government steamers and a revenue cutter. The blooksding squadron ride with anchors hove short, steam up, decks cleared for action, guns shotted, all hands on the alert, officers looking ferocious, powder monkeys in high glee. The steamer Vixen lies off Sixteenth street, cutting off all chance of a break through Hellgate, to Long Island Sound, and we presume the garrison in the fort at Throug's Neck is also prepared to prevent the passage of the expedition through the narrow channel at that point. Off Grand street a long, low, black, saucy looking revenue cutter commands the nver towards the bay, while nearly opposite the object of suspicion he the steamers Boston and Corwin. The steamer United States is said to be fully equipped for sea, with a force of four hundred men on board-terrible fellows, whose ordinary beverage is a mixture of gunpowder and agusdente, an anti-Maire law drink first concocted by Teech, or Backbeard, as that invincible marine cheval'er of the olden time was called by his admirers and intimate friends. The Nicaragua expedition and the government are at a dead lock, and are likely to

The Board of Ten Governors met yesterday. We give a report of the proceedings in another column, from which it appears that the efforts of Mayor Wood and the police to abate the nuisance of street walkers are of no avail. Governor Draper stated that of the eighty-five prostitutes recently commisted to the penitentiary and watchhouse, over sixty are now on the streets of the city. They stay in prison only long enough for their friends to procure a babeas corpus, when they are brought before a court and discharged; and is is quite evident, from the remarks of Mr. Draper, that the Ten Governors offer no impediment to their release. The report of the Superintendent of Out-door Poor shows that during the first three months of the present year 80,548 persons have received relief, at an expenditure of \$71,018 56, against 42,136 persons and \$43,814 96 during the same months in 1854. There were, according to the weekly statement, 5,694 persons in the institutions under the charge of the Governors.

Among the passengers arrived on Monday in the Empire City from Havana is Senor Juan B. Albardi, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Confederation near, the courts of Paris and London, on his way to the places of his destination. Senor Alberdi. we are informed, was lately a lawyer of the bar of Chili, and by his ab'e writings and indefatigable exertions in his profession has acquired a wide celebrity in all the South American republics, both on tre Pacific and Atlantic sides of the continent.

Several ward meetings of the liquor dealers' associations were held last night, with a view to the more thorough organization of those engaged in the traffic before the 4th of July next. A large number signed their names to the list of members, and in a few weeks more it is expected that all the dealers will have joined the societies in their respective wards. In the case of Walker, which was decided last week by Justice Mesch, the Liquor Dealers' Association have concluded to pay the fine, and to withdraw the appeal which they intended to take to the Court of Common Pleas. The Carson League bave entered a complaint against Messrs. Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, which will shortly or me up in due form before the proper tribonal.

Cotton was active yesterday, with sales of about 7,000 bales, part in transitu. Prices closed at about the quotations given in another column. Flour was irregular, but in a general way prices favored buyers for common to good brands of State, West ern and Canadian, while Southern was unchanged Michigan wheat sold at \$2 65. Corn was very active, chiefly in Western mixed, and prices lower Pork was easier, with a fair amount of sales. There was a speculative movement in coffee, and the aggregate sales of all kinds amounted to about 12,000 bage, particulars of which are contained in another place. Sugars were also active, and the sales em. braced 1,500 hbds. Cubs muscovado, the market having recovered ic. on the previous decline of ic.; and 600 a 800 boxes were also sold at pretty

SWITZERLAND IN NEW YORK .- In our impression of to-day we give an interesting letter dated on the shores of Lake Mahopac. It is no less true than remarkable that our people know less about their own country than any other, and this letter coptains matter which will be nevel to thousands of our readers.

The War of Classes in hingland—The New Reform Movement and its Prospects.

The English arristocracy are now on their last trial by the people woom they have so long misgoverned and plundered. If they can rise above the selfish and unpatriotic influences which have hitherto swaved them, and abandon to the middle classes a fair share of the exclusive privileges which they have so much abused, they may still preserve the natural predominance with which their wealth and great territorial possessions invest them. If, on the contrary, they mistake the character of the present reform movement and confound it with the demands which they have hitherto succeeded in satisfying by small concessions they will be swept off and annihilated by the gathering storm, with as remorseless and as unsparing a hand as were the old nobility of France by the revolution of 1789. Then will go by the board, not only the relics of the old feudal privileges, the law of premogeniture, and territorial monopolies in general, but all the political influences which they carry with them. For half a century afterwards, as in France, the old families will find themseves as completely excluded from a share in the administration of public affairs as the middle classes in England are now. Whether the monarchical system itself will survive the shocks which these changes will inflict upon it, will of course depend on the good sense and moderation of the English people, and its own adaptability to the requirements of popular government.

Such, we repeat, are the consequences to be looked for from the failure of the English aristocracy to concede the reforms demanded from them by the masses. They have been tried and found wanting as a governing body, and unless they consent to the infusion of popular elements amongst them, their prestige and influence is forever gone. The question now arises whether they have the good sense and sagacity to appreciate the dangers of their position, and to apply the pruning knife to the excrescences complained of, before the axe is brought to bear by ruder hands on the root of the tree. It would seem not. When Lord Palmerston was called by the unanimous voice of the English people to the direction of the government, it was hoped that he would have comprehended the true pature of the crisis, and would have insisted upon carrying out such sweeping reforms in the various departments of the State as would have saved not only the country from the dangers which pressed upon it from aristocratic incapacity, but his own order from the consequences of their perverse, corrupt, and unpatriotic policy in the management of public affairs. But in this respect, as we at the time predicted, his lordship has wofully disappointed the expectations of those who trusted him. Since his accession to the office of Premier he has seemed to think that his chief mission was to defend the aristocracy from popular assault; for, on every occasion, instead of fairly plunging himself in medius res, he canters off into heroic eulogisms about this class, declaring that it is ever foremost in the field and first in council, and that it will be an evil day for England when it ceases to be so. Will the English people submit to the degrading assumptions conveyed in such declarations? What, has it come to this, that they are to be regarded as a flock of helpless sheep, with the aristocracy as the shepherds -shepherds who more frequently play the part of the wolf than of the protector? These questions have already been answered

in a manner not to be mistaken, by the great reform meeting which was held in London on the 5th, and a full report of which we publish to-day. That assemblage was composed of some of the most influential merchants and shipowners-in fact. the commercial aristocracy of London. Some idea may be formed of the wealth and respectability of the individuals who attended it, from the fact that twenty-five of the persons present subscribed five hundred dollars each to further the objects of the movement. The statements made at this meeting, by Mr. Lindsay, the great shipowner, Mr. Gassiot, Mr. Powles, and others, are worthy of perusal, from the lamentable picture which they present of the careless and reckless manner in which the public affairs of England are administered.

From the sentiments expressed at this meeting, and the bold and uncompromising character of the resolutions passed at it, it is evident that the measures of reform announced by Lord Palmerstop as being in preparation by the goverament, will fall far short of the expectations and demands of the English people. So far as we can understand, these measures are limited to the consolidation of the ordnance and com missariat with the administration of the army into a single department, under the direction of the Minister of War, and some few changes in the conditions required for admission into the army itself. We learn from a source upon which reliance may be placed that it is contemplated to found a mili-tary academy on the plan of West Point, in which all aspirants for the army will for the future have to graduate. The creation of such an establishment will no doubt ensure military efficiency; but unless it is accompanied by the safeguards which protect it from abuses here, and, above all, the abolition of the sale of commissions, it will only serve to render the monopoly of the army by the aristocracy closer than before. Suppose, for instance, that our system of nominations to such an institution were adopted in England, without further changes being introluced in the political organization of the government, what would be the result? The House of Commons, we are told, as at present constituted, is composed of one hundred and twenty sons of peers and about one hundred more of their sons-in-law, grandsons or nephews, making altogether about one third of that assembly. From this statement, it will be at once seen that a military school composed of nominations by the members of the lower branch of the Legisla. ture would be far more aristocratically exclu sive in its practical workings than the present system. Such a plan would be popular under a popular form of government, but it would only excite jealousy and odium under an

From what we have stated, it is evident that the English aristocracy will concede nothing to the popular demands that they think they can withhold. Such reforms as they will grant will only be temporary palliatives intended to stave off the pressure that the war has put upon them. The abuses of the aristocratic system have, however, attained a height which will no longer admit of expedients. The popular patience is exhausted and requires but a little resistance to fan it into an explosion. From the indications that reach us the crisis seems near at hand.

oligarchical system like that of England.

A Knew Sothing Explanation of the Virginia Election—The True Platform for a Great

American Party. Experience is the teacher of wisdom. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof." The paper recently established at Washington, modestly assuming to be the national organ of the Know Nothings, thus accounts for the overwhelming defeat of "Sam" in Virginia:-

1. All the Irish on the public works voted for Henry A Wise.

And sure they couldn't be expected to vote for "Sam," who has sworn a solemn oath to turn every poor devil of a born foreigner, and Catholic, native or foreign born, out of every sort of public situation, and to keep him out till doomsday.

2. A large number of democrats joined the Order for the purposes of deception.

Shouldn't wonder if they did; and the result only showed what stuff and rubbish these secret oaths of the lodges are, when the recipient is disgusted with the contracted principles involved in them.

3. The disaffected old liners of the whig party voted for Wise.

Very likely. A good many old whigs in Virginia were doubtless indignant at the idea of selling out the party and its principles for a pig in a bag.

4. Virginia was lost to the Know Nothings by their bad management and over-confidence. This is unquestionably true. Look, for instance, at the bad management in the re-election of Seward, in the election of Wilson from Massachusetts, in the seditious proceedings of that Legislature, and in the failure of our New York State Council to make a diversion the other way. As for the "over confidence" of the Know Nothings, it is likely that the money which they have lost in Virginia and on Virginia would keep a dozen daily newspapers in full blast from this time to the end of the Presidential campaign.

Now, the question recurs with redoubled force: What is to be done? The democratic party will begin again to stir themselves, and from present appearances, under whatever name they may enter into the forthcoming election, we may expect, if successful, that the administration will be but a continuation of the present corrupt spoils establishment of Mr. Pierce and his Kitchen Cabinet. This administrati n has been condemned by the people. Mr. Wise carried the State of Virginia in spite of it. Upon no other basis can there be organized a party-a great new national partyhalf as powerful and enthusiastic as upon the simple platform of the repudiation of these second class Van Buren Bourbons at Washington, and the substitution of a new administration, new men, new measures, "retrenchment and reform," and a new policy out-and-out.

Let this American party be re-organized with open doors upon this platform, and they may compass a political revolution equal to that of 1840. The people are ripe for it. Proclaim a policy of opposition to the domestic secession and free soil spoils system of Mr. Pierce, of hostility to his diplomacy and such foreign appointments as a money-changing Austrian Jew to the Hague, an English socialist to Naples, a French revolutionary refugee to Madrid, and an Irish filibuster to Lisbon, and sound the alarm against this present wasteful extravagance of eighty millions a year for the support of our peace establishment, and the work may be done. The Know Nothings may head this movement if they please. They have only to cut off their existing unconstitutional and preposterous oaths of persecution against the Irish and the Catholics, and to sink all minor issues in the paramount question of a new administration-they have only to proclaim the constitutional doctrine of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of the States. and the policy of fair and generous dealing in any territorial issue which may hereafter come up for adjustment upon the slavery question, and the road is open before them.

On the other hand, if the Know Nothings persist in their present secret, contracted and unconstitutional policy, there is every probability of a junction of all sorts of parties with the democracy, as in a common cause against unwarrantable bigotry, intolerance and proscription. This junction is already admitted to some extent in Virginia, and it will take very little labor to make it a general movement throughout the country. The true American policy for 1856 is the ousting of this spoils dynasty at Washington and the election of an entirely new administration, in men, measures and principles.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS .- The Canadian Parliament is about to break up, without having done much business. Among the important acts discussed is a bill to render the Legislative Council elective, and one to organize a Provincial Militia. The former divests the crown of the right of appointing the upper branch of the legislature, and confers it on the people. It is the last step but one towards a pure democracy. When it shall have been tried and found to answer, the people of Canada will insist on electing their Governor as well: England will consent of course; and possibly Sir Edmund Head will be the last Colonial Governor of the Province.

The other act, organizing a militia, or national guard. in order to dispense with the British garrisons now quartered in the province, is equally important. Some of the greatest military works that have ever been erected by Great Britain are in Canada. It is now the general opinion in England that these had better be handed over to the Canadians, rather than be held in future at an enormous expense by British troops: there can be no question, in fact, but they will be surrendered. To Canada, the withdrawal of the British troops will be an unmixed benefit. The readers of Bancroft and other historical writers need not be reminded of the impression produced by the redcoats in the "Provinces" of Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut and New York; they have rendered themselves almost equally obnoxious in Canada: the men breeding debauchery and disorder wherever they were quartered, the officers, aided by the snobbery of the native aristocracy, fomenting unwholesome divisions of society into upper and lower classes, and aiding essentially to check the growth of a truly patriotic and Canadian spirit among the

In a few months, according to the law of 1849, the seat of government is to leave Quebec and return to Toronto for four years. It is understood that Sir Edmund Head opposed the removal on the ground that Quebec was a forti-

however, it appears that the members of the Legislature were not of the Governor's mind, and that the removal would take place.

A few months ago a fiercely British spirit pervaded Canada. Nothing was heard everywhere but abuse of the Americans because they did not declare war against Russia, or at least throw their hats in the air every time the Allies gained an advantage. While this feeling lasted, a highly excited gentleman of the name of Rankin raised a troop of horse, and some one else a regiment of light infantry; and a letter was despatched to England to say that her Majesty had only to say the word, and her faithful Canadians would be off to the Crimea in a twinkling. After six weeks of awful anxiety on the part of the volunteers, the letter came back, with a civil note from some red tapist or other in Downing street, stating that it was wrongly addressed, was obviously intended for the house opposite, and had better be directed accordingly. This cooled the Canadians considerably. Since that time, in fact, it is understood they have come to a new set of conclusions about the war and the mother country; are less infuriate with the United States; and are quite disposed in the event of a war between this country and Great Britain, not to allow their territory to be the battle field, and to stipulate for neutrality. Canada is worth a good deal more now than it was in 1812.

SENATOR GWIN'S PRETENCE OF A RE-ELEC TION.—One of our Wall street cotemporaries, in a labored pettifogging article, attempts to prove that the late Senator Gwin, from California, was re-elected to the Senate from that State on the first ballot, and upon the plea set forth by one of Mr. Gwin's organs in California, which

is this:

The Senatorial question has assumed a new phase at the capital, which has created no little fluttering in the disaffected wing of the democracy. Dr. Gwin was constitutionally elected Senator on the first bailot that took place in the joint convention of the two houses of the Legislature, in January last. On that ballot he received forty-two votes, and Mr. Edwards, the next highest candidate, hirty-six, which gave Gwin a plurality of six votes.

The thirty-eighth section of the fourth article of the State constitution declares that, "In all elections by the Legislature, the members thereof shall vote vicu voce, and the vote shall be entered on the journal."

Section twentieth, in article eleven, declares that, "A plurality of votes given at any election, shall constitute a choice, where not otherwise directed in this constitution."

Under these clauses of our constitution, Dr. Gwin is clearly elected United States Senator. "A plurality of votes given at any election shall constitute a choice."

The Alta California, of San Francisco, thus answers what it calls "this last and shabbiest

answers what it calls "this last and shabblest dedge to secure the Senatorship for Dr. Gwin:"

dedge to secure the Senatorship for Dr. Gwin:"
The argument is very good as far as it goes, but the writer appears to ignore the constitution of the United States, which says:—
"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof.
"The time, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof."
In accordance with those provisions an act was passed in 1852 that in a joint ballot to elect a United States Senator. a "majority of the votes given shall be necessary to elect." So that Gwin is not Senator, after all. His partisans at Sacramento, however, assert loudly that he is, and stick to it.

We presume that had there been a single doubt in the California Legislature upon this point, they would have saved themselves the trouble of some fifty ballotings for a majority. We presume, further, that if Dr. Gwin comes on to Washington to claim his election upon this plea of a plurality, it will be adjudged as not even worth the mileage; and thus he will be defeated of perhaps the main object of his visit. This plurality plea should have been put in while the Legislature was still in session. Dr. Gwin had better "pick the flint and try it again." The power of the Legislature over this case is supreme.

KANSAS-THE ANTI-SLAVERY HUE AND CRY .-Another unfortunate man has suffered the vilest atrocities of mob-law in Kansas, whereat our free soil Seward organs and agitators renew their terrible hue and cry against the abominations of the "slaveholding oligarchy" of the South. Moonshine! Kansas just now seems, in regard to ruffianism, to be the territorial Five Points of the Union-a sort of general rendezvous for the lawless vagabonds of both sections of the country. But their riots and lawiess acts are local affairs, and they must settle them among themselves as best they can. They will not determine the great issue of popular sovereignty, one way or the other; an issue which can only be settled by a majority of the actual citizens of the Territory. If our free soilers and abolitionists would introduce a better state of things into Kansas than now exists there, let them set the example by sending out law-abiding men. It is very natural that a Northern emigrant who believes the stealing of a slave from his master a virtue, should be regarded and treated by the frontier slaveholder as a nuisance, subject to the code of Judge Lynch. At all events, the place for the settlement of the Kansas disturbances is in the Territory; and those free soil heroes who stay at home while they counsel others to go out, ought not to be trusted too far. There is something of knavery in this sort of agitation and blustering wrath against the "slaveholding oligarchy." Precept and practice should go together with all nigger worshippers.

RENEVIT OF THE MISSES COURSELY .- The two sisters Gougenheim take their benefit at the Broadway this evening. Among the most popular of the actresses of the company, they will doubtless be remembered by their numerous friends and admirers in that substantial expression of approbation which can only be accorded in "a bumper." The peculiar line of the elder of these sisters is the character of the elegant and refined lady the forte of the younger is the joyous, boisterous, jubilant, generous, rattle-trap mischief-maker of the low comedy. Both have won, from their earnest and well directed endeavors to please the public, a large share of the public partiality. They are to leave shortly on an expedition to California, where, we apprehend, from their personal attractions, popularity, the fine climate, good opportunities, &c., they will be likely to remain. Let their friends here, to whose amusement they have so much contributed, remember them to night.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Collins steamship Baltic, Captain Comstock, sails from her dock, punctually, at one o'clock to-day, for Liverpool. She takes about 250 passengers. who must be on board at twelve o'clock.

THE STRAMSHIP AUGUSTA, Capt. Lyon, from Savannah. arrived yesterday morning. Among her cargo are sixty-six barrels of Southern vegstables, for the New York

BUSINESS AT THE SAUT.—A letter to the Toledo Blade, from Mackinac, announces a busy state of affairs at the Saut. It says.—"All the boarcing bouses in the village are full, and the prospects at present are that we shall have more than our usual trade and business this summer. The fishermen are preparing their nets, and going off to the islands to commence their summer occupation, with high anticipations of success. The merchants begin to spruce up, and arrange their shelves in anticipation of new goods; the hotels are being removated, enlarged, and got ready for a full rue of business, by way of guesta visiting the island for health and pleasure." The Detroit Free Prezs, of the 27th inst., says the formalities of delivering the Saut ship canal to the State were completed at Lansing on Friday, and the canal company have been put in possession of the 750,000 acres of land appropriated for the construction of the work.

tied town, while Toronto is not; and that a war between the United States and Great Britain was among the possible contingencies of the next four years. From the last advices,

# THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Baltimore, May 29, 1865.
Official returns from 110 counties in Virginia have been received. They give Wise a majority of 10,781. The thirty-two counties yet to hear from gave Pierce 591

The Eleventh Congressional district remains in doubt. The democratic losses and gains in the Legislature are

ONE HUNDRED GUNS AT TRENTON. The democrats fired one hundred gans, this afternoon in honor of the democratic victory in New Jersey. SALUTE AT ROCHESTER-A MAN INJURED.

ROCHESTER, May 29, 1855. One hundred guns were fired in this city in honor of the election of Mr. Wise this morning. A premature dis charge of a cannon dangerously, if not fatally, injured a man named Hutchinson. Both of his arms were broken, and his head and face dreadfully mangled.

## Know Nothing Convention in Maine.

The Know Nothing Convention met here to-day, and quite a large number of delegates are present. No nomi-nations have yet been made, and nothing of interest has transpired. They remain in session through to-morrow.

Meeting of the Rhode Island Legislature. PROVIDENCE, May 29, 1865. The General Assembly of this State met at Newport

to-day. Benjamin Fessenden was elected Speaker of the House.

### Trial of the Boston Liquor Dealers.

BOSTON, May 29, 1855. The police court was densely crowded this forenoon, t ritness the examination of Paran Stevens, Lewis Rice Harvey D. Parker, and other leading liquor dealers, whose cases were postponed from last week. Hon. Samuel D. Parker, R. H. Dana and other eminent counsel were in pectedly ordered the discharge of the defendants, on the ground that the complaint was void, from indefiniteness. The complaint charged the selling of intoxicating "er" spiritous liquors, for which should have been substituted "and" spirituous liquors, &c. Justice Russell quoted ous decision of the Supreme Court in a similar case. The complaints were said to be made in accordance with the new statute, and the result caused some excitement.

Warrants were issued this afternoon, on amended complaints, against the parties, and they will be exam-

## Massachusetts Colonization Society.

Boston, May 29, 1855. The Massachusetts Colonization Society helds its annual meeting, in Tremont Temple, this forenoon. The Secretary's report exhibits the receipts for the year at about \$16,500, and the expenditures at about \$16,800 Mr. Bradford, Purser in the U. S. Navy, described the colony at Liberia as being in a most flourishing condition. Rev. Mr. Pinney, Secretary of the New York Association, also addressed the meeting on the encouraging prospects of the Liberia colony.

The several anniversary meetings were well attended to-day. Business chiefly of a local interest was trans-

Doston Dank Statement.
Boston, May 29, 1865.
The following are the footings of the bank statement
for the past week :-
Capital stock     \$32,710,000       Loans and discounts     52,004,324       Specie     3,201,248       Due from other banks     8,040,683       Due to other banks     5,989,178       Deposits     14,620,292       Circulation     7,192,823
Theft of a Sub-Treasury Draft.

## A man, giving his name as Traban, presented a draft

at the Sub-Treasury, which proved to have been stolen. The individual was arrested and held for examination.

## Disasters to Lake Steamboats.

CHICAGO, May 28, 1855.
The steamer Glendy Burk, from St. Louis for New Orleans, struck on a rock, on Thursday, near Cairo, and immediately sunk in twelve feet of water. She had a full cargo of grain, flour, &c. The boat will probably

The Canadian Freight steamer Princess was sunk six miles below here yesterday. The accident was caused by the carelessness of the fireman in leaving the portholes open. She was loaded with flour, &c.

## Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK MARKET.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK MARKET.
PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1855.
Money easy. Stocks firm. Reading, 44½; Morris Canal, 13½; Long Island, 16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½;
Pennsylvania State Fives, 87.

Fennsylvania State Fives, 87.

BUFFALO, May 20—12 M.

Flour—The market is dull this morning, and the inquiry limited, prices favoring buyers. Sales of 400 bbls. common to choice Wisconsin, at 59 25 a 59 50, and a small parcel of extra Wisconsin at 510 12½. Wheat is slee quist, and the demand limited—sales of 600 bushels red Wisconson at 52 15. The receipts both of wheat is red Wisconson at 52 15. The receipts both of wheat is red Wisconson at 52 15. The receipts both of wheat is red Wisconson at 510 15%. On the sales of 600 bushels at 15% as are firm and scarce; sales of 15,000 bushels, at 90c. Oats are firm and scarce; sales of 8,000 bushels at 61% a 64c. Canai freights—10c. for corn, and 50c. for flour, to Albany.

64c. Canal freights—10c. for corn, and 50c. for flour, to Albany.

BUFFALO, May 29—6 P. M.

Flour is in fair request to day, and the market is a shade eaiser for Upper Lake, other descriptions are unchanged. Sales 1,500 bbls. at \$9 25 a \$9 60, for the range of good to fancy Wisconsin; \$9 75 for choice Illinois, \$10 for Michigan, and \$10 50 for favorite extra Indiana. Wheat is quiet Sales 4,000 bushels Upper Lake Spring at \$1 95, and 600 bushels red Wisconsin at \$2 15. Corn dull and quiet. Sales 20,000 bushels at 90 closing with buyers even below this figure. Oats in good inquiry. Sales 8,000 bushels on the spot at 61½c. a 64c, and 25,000 to arrive at 62½c. Canal freights unchanged. Receipts for the twenty-four hours, ending at noon today, 4,975 bbls. flour; 15,918 bushels wheat; 65,055 do. corn; 12 200 do. oats.

ALBANY, May 29—12 M.

corn; 12 200 do. oats.

ALBANY, May 29—12 M.

Flour unchanged; sales, 900 bbls. Wheat—Sales of 3,500 bushels Canadin white wheat, at \$2.55. Corn is lower—\$1 68 affoat for Western mixed, and \$1.09 in lots; sales, 10,600 bushels. Rye—Sales of 7,000 bushels, at \$1.67 for Wisconsip. Oats sold to arrive, at 75%c. a 76c., weight. Whiskey, 38c.

Flour.—Total sales to-day 800 bbls., at \$9.50 a \$9.75 for straight State, and \$10.25 for choice brands. Wheat—Sales to-day, 1,000 bushel Canadian at \$2.50. Corn—Sales, 27,000 bushels, at \$1.03 a \$1.04.

### Virginia Election. The Richmond Enquirer of Monday gives returns from

100 counties, which foot up as follows:-Wise's majority..... 6,982

The Enquirer says:—The official returns may slightly vary some of the above majorities, but any variance have to hear from 44 counties, which will give a large emocratic majority. It is reported—but we do not give credence to it—that Kanawha county has given

democratic majority. It is reported—but we do not give credence to it—that Kanawha county has given 1,000 majority to Flourn y.

The remaining counties usually give a large democratic majority; they include the strong democratic counties of Lee, Scott, Carroll, Grayson, Barbour, Wetzl, Lewis, &c. The vots in the counties to be heard from will swell Mr. Wise's majority to at least 10,000.

For Congress, there is no doubt as to the result in a single district, raye that of Mr. Lewis, from which we have a few reported returns. All the other members of Congress are doubtless re-elected.

For the Legislature, we have already gained 3 and lost 2 Senators, and gained 13 and lost 11 members of the House of Delegates—thus retaining the inture large democratic ascendancy in the Legislature.

The Washington American Organ says:—We are informed by an intelligent Virginia democrat that there are 10,000 Irish laborers on the public works in Virginia who have voted at this election for the first time, and all of them for the Wise ticket. These are from 3,000 to 4,000 of these laborers on the Blue Reige Tunnel. In Augusta alone 340 Irish laborers came to the polls and voted for Wise. On the Virginia and Tennessee road, in s. W. Virginia, there were several thousand foreign votes cast against us.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST IN THE WATCH HOUSE.—The Colosgo Jose set of the 26th inst., gives the following account of one of the "Boly Fathers" getting on a spree, and finally into the watch house, in Chicago, last Friday sight. It appears that the Father Confessors are not above tempfation, and sometimes fall from their assumed virtue and purity, as well as other people:—The Rev. Father Cavanaugh last evening wrapped ine drapery of his soiled rove about him, and laid down to creams in the sawdust of the calaboose, drunk, very unmanly, and certainly most unpriestly drunk. He made a disturbance at the Matteson House about 11 o'clock, demanding a room, and after being ejected from that hotel, be took a zig-zag course to the Tremont, where he made himself boisterous and noisy; and having tasked the forbearance of the clerks to the utmost, he was taken in charge by officers Noyee and Melvin, who offered to accompany him to any place in the oity. He was still disorderly and uply, and was finally locked up, and paid \$10 and costs, or \$13.50 for his apree. The punishment and exporure will prove salurary.

Academy of Music-The Wallack Benefit. This affair, absurdly called, in the cant of the sta -which finds plain English not expressive enough for its purpose—a "Testimonial," came off yesterday at the Academy. The first performance commenced at half past two and ended at a quarter before seven. The second commenced at half past seven and ended at about half an hour after midnight.

The benefit was, as our readers are aware, a complimentary affair, given to Mr. Wallack by the members of his own company, assisted by a great deal of volunteer talent. The bill included the names of nearly sixty ar-tists, and was beaded by the names of Mr. Edwin Forrest, Mr. Edward L. Davenport and Miss Fanny Vining. The afternoon performance, which consisted of farces, a ballet divertissement, and a musical entertainment, was not well attended, the receipts being about five hundred dollars. The strength of the affair was reserved for the night, when the spacious theatre was crowded in every part. At no theatrical or operatic performance has the bration of the last anniversary of the birthday of Washington-has so large an audience been convened within its walls. The seats were all taken, and every available inch of standing room was closely contested. Every class of metropolitan society was represented. In the reserved seats we noticed many shining lights in the beau monde, frequenters of the opera, and habitues of Wallack's theatre, while the democratic element was well represented by a jammed third circle, and Young America, in its shirt sleeves, gave a pleasant fringe to the amphi-theatre, and frequently testified its enjoyment of the performance by demonstrations of applause of the most

The evening performance commenced with the very well known tragedy, "Damon and Pythias." Damon by Mr. Forrest; Pythias, by Mr. Davenport; Dyonisius, by Mr. Dyott; Luculius, by Mr. Grosvenor; Calanthe, by Miss Fanny Vining. The acting of this play was undoubtedly the best ever seen in New York. Mr. Forrest's performance of Damon is grand, dignified, noble and idipassioned, while Mr Davenport's Pythias was the perfection of what is technically called juvenile tragedy. Mr. Davenport's scene, in the third act, with Calanthe and the deserved honor of a call before the curtain at the end of the act. Mr. Forrest, in his scene with Lucullus, in the fourth act, played with great vigor, and was also called out to receive the plaudits of a delighted audience Miss Vining played the very difficult part of Calanthe with a great deal of power.

At the close of the performance of the first piece, Mr.

Forrest, Mr. Davenport and Miss Vining were severally called before the curtain. Then there was a unanimous call for Wallack. The veteran appeared before the foot lights, looking as jaunty as ever, and acknowledging the plaudits of the audience with that exquisite grace which is one of the greatest charms of his acting: he made a brief and pertinent speech, saying that he had trusted to the occasion to inspire him and that he was, therefore, altogether unprepared. Such triumphy as these, he continued, were most grateful to tion, was prevented from having any test, other than the public voice, of the merit of his efforts. The painter or the sculptor could see and judge of the effect of his work after it had left his hands, but the successes of the actor were entirely ephemeral. After the triumph of a night they passed away; therefore, the brilliant scene before him was the more gratifying to him (Mr. Wallack) because it was a proof that his efforts had been appreciated. In passing, he paid a graceful compliment to Mr. Forrest, whom he called "the" great tragedian of the American stage, and returned thanks to Mr. Davenport, Miss Vining, and other artists who had volunteered their services. He closed by saying that this affair was a free will offering to him by his company and other artists, and that he accepted it not, ce journals had hinted, as a mendicant, but as a gentleman. He had been nearly forty years connected with the stage, and thirty-seven years with American theatres, as an actor and a manager. The public had had ample opportunities to judge of his merit in both positions, and he intended that they should see more of him. The affair of that night had been tendered to him by his professional associates, as an evidence of their appreciation and kindly feeling, and in that spirit he had

Mr. Wallack was warmly applauded throughout his speech. The 'Poor Gentleman' was then played by Wallack's company. Miss Rosa Bennett, who was cast for Emily Worthington, did not appear, but Mrs. Hoey was a most agreeable remplacant for her. There was no public explanation made, but we have heard that Miss Bennett was prevented from playing by illness, and tha she sent a physician's certificate by way of evidence. The receipts of last night's house have been variously estimated. We should set them down at \$3,500 or \$4,000. It must have been high y gratifying to Mr. Wallack and

Heads che Erndienters.—Olscard the heavy and uncomfortable winter hat, and for a substitute therefor visit KNOX'S, 128 Fulton street, or 553 Broadway. He has every variety suitable for warm weather, and his prices are very low.

The Result .- White, the Hatter, is prepared to furnish his customers and all those that may favor him with their patronage at his magnificent mammath store, where the silvery beaver and French feits, together with

It is as easy as rolling off a log to say "best photographs in the world made here;" but if such is the fact why so carefully avoid even suggesting a comparison. Now. ROOT, 363 Broadway, says: "Compare his photographs with any or all others, and see for yourself which are the best." That tells the story.

Williamson Photographic Institute, Brook-lyn, 249 Fulton street.—A portion of this establishment is set spart for pupils, who are theroughly saught every branch of the art, and furnished with apparatus. Second-hand Planes at Great Bargains.

Ose all round corners, carved legs and moulding, tret-board, &c., T. Gilbert & Co 's make; price \$500—been used about one year, for sale for \$350. Une 60. 7 octave, \$355. for \$225. Gilbert's boudoir panes for \$175, \$190 and \$200. becond hand pianos for \$65, \$100, \$125, \$150, and new 614 octave pianos for \$175. BORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway. Bareges, Bareges.—We will Open this morning a very extensive stock of bareges and grenadines of the newset designs—the richest goods ever brought to this market—and will sell them at from 1s. 6d. to 5s. Many of them cost to manufacture ever \$1.25 per yard.

E. H. Lea BBEATER & CO.,

247 Broadway, corner Leonard street.

Printed Muslins.-We will Open this

morning 10 cases of rich printed muslins, which we will sell from 1s. to 2s. 6d., the same as usually sold from 2s. to 5s. per yard.

E II. LEADBEATER & CO...

347 Broadway, corner Leonard street, Bilks at a Great Sacrifice.—E. H. Leachbeater & CO., 247 Broadway, will offer to-day, rich silk at 4s., to and 6s.; brocade and plaid from 5s. to &l. Superior black silk very cheap; also, a large stock of India silks equally cheap.

Millinery and Straw Goods Establishment, 112 Canal arrest, Mrs. IRVINE's.—The diversided selec-tions of millinery, straw goods, ribbons, flowers, mantilias, parasols, laces, dress trimmings, &c., which constitute the stock of this store, are now selling at extraordinary low prices.

Lafarge House.-The New Store of W. P. HOLL, under the Lafarge House, 671 Broadmay, is attracting the attention of all passers by, from the richness of his ing the stinction of all passers by the sou hand a full assortment of gause, merino, all k and other summer under wear, gloves of every description, shirts, collars, suspenders, &c.

Gloves\_Gloves\_Gloves -1,000 Dozen Ladies\*
super Paris made kid gloves, of the very best kind, will so
effered this morning, at on, per pair, worth 7s. E. H. LEAD-BEATER & CO. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard street.

Foggan & Crocker, 162 Canal street, have the reputation of surpassing all others with their premium Excelsior shirts, which are unrivalled for artistic out, fit and finish; their hosiery and gloves, for elasticity, softness and durability, are provertial.

Carpetings -Peterson & Humphrey, 379 Broadway, corner of White street, have just received from the late large auction sales a large assormment of carpeling, dc., which they will sell at the following low prices. Hick veivet earnet lis. to lds, per yard; rich tapestry, 8s. to 10s. per yard; rich Brussels Se, per yard; three by, 9s. to 9s. per yard; ingrain (Lowell make), 6s. per yard. And sil other goods equally liw.

Hiram Anderson's Great Carpet Establish. ment, 59 Howery, is famous for the newest and mess fashionable patterns of English royal velves, tapeatry, three pland ingrain carpets and cilclothe; and particularly is nous for selling them twenty-five per cent less than the usual price other places.

A Meeting of the Fenth Ward Liquor dealers will be held at the Capitol, corner of Energy and Grand streets, on Wednesday evening, May 30, at 8 colock. Every man in the business is requested to attend punctually.

Oceanic House. Coney Island.—The second hop of the season will be given on Wednesday evening. May 30. Dancing will commone at 5 o'clock. All persons attending the bop will have good company and attend indeed. They can the same evening enjoy a benutrial mochight rido